

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 14th April, 1889.

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**POLITICAL.**

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th April, observes  
Kashmír affairs. that it is believed that the Mahárāja  
of Kashmír will not be deposed, but  
that a Council of Regency will be established in that State.  
This decision of the Government of India shows that the letters  
about which such a great fuss was made by Colonel Nisbett  
were forged. The Government should have made a public  
inquiry into the letters and found out whether the Mahárāja  
or Colonel Nisbett was to blame. The introduction of any  
changes in the administration of the State in a quiet way is  
likely to affect the treaty stipulations made between the Gov-  
ernment of India and Mahárāja Gulab Singh, and to create dis-  
satisfaction among the people in the State. It is of the highest  
importance that the people, both in British India and Native  
States, should have full confidence in the words and treaties  
of the British Government. If the proposed establishment of  
a Council of Regency in Kashmír is due to the near approach  
of the Russians and has nothing to do with the Kashmír letters,  
the proposal had better be postponed for the present. It is  
alleged that the Mahárāja was in the habit of signing  
blank papers. If such was the case, there could be no diffi-  
culty in forging the letters. If His Highness be really  
guilty, he should receive exemplary punishment. The Anglo-

Circulation,  
240 copies.



Indian newspapers justify the establishment of a Council of Regency on the ground that the Mahārāja himself made such a proposal when Colonel Nisbett showed him the letters. The proposal does not show that the Mahārāja is the author of the letters. But His Highness made the proposal because the forgeries convinced him that all his efforts to improve the administration had been unsuccessful and had tended to create a host of enemies.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, regrets to say that Native States are very unfortunate. They never enjoy peace, being always exposed to one difficulty or another. The departure of Mr. Plowden from Kashmír was felt as a great relief by the State, and Colonel Nisbett's arrival afforded general satisfaction. But Colonel Nisbett had not been long in the State before he discovered the Kashmír letters. The *Pioneer* created a deep sensation throughout the country by its comments on the discovery, and Colonel Nisbett's sudden departure for Calcutta gave colour to the rumours spread by the Allahabad newspaper. The Government of India has decided to establish a Council of Regency for five years, of which the Resident will be the President. The recommendation made by some persons for the annexation of Kashmír was considered by the *Túti-i-Hind* as quite absurd. But the *Túti* now thinks that the State will be at once annexed if another intrigue is found to exist in future. It would seem that the Mahārāja, while heir apparent, was in charge of arrangements regarding the supply of provisions, and used to sign blank papers. Evidently such blank papers signed by the Mahārāja have probably been utilized by some wicked persons in forging the letters. Moreover, there are men who can exactly imitate the writing of other men; there is one such man in Baraut in the Meerut district. The *Túti* admits that the state of affairs in Kashmír has been very unsatisfactory for the last ten years, and that the people, particularly the Musalmáns, have been greatly oppressed by the officials. The *Túti* thinks that the Government of India should bring pressure to bear upon the darbár to improve the administration, but it is averse to a direct interference by the



Government of India. In conclusion, the *Tati* praises Lord Lansdowne for taking a favourable view of the case and treating the letters as forgeries. His lordship should take an early opportunity of paying a visit to Kashmír, in order to make private inquiries regarding the letters, and to see how the Council manages the affairs of the State.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th April, in commenting upon the subject, observes that it is impossible that the Mahárāja should have written such treasonable letters. His Excellency the Viceroy at once found out that the letters were forged, and refused to interfere in the affairs of the State. But His Excellency has decided to establish a Council of Regency, which will be composed of the Mahárāja's two brothers, two native and two European officials, and the Resident who will be the President. Lord Lansdowne is right in thinking that Native States are a source of strength to the British Government. The pursuit of a conciliatory policy is necessary to strengthen the bonds of union between them and the paramount power.

The same.

The *Zarífu-l-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, contains a cartoon in which the State of Jammu and Kashmír is represented as a princess seated before the Mahárāja with a veil over her face, and the new Council of Regency as a many-headed monster standing near the Mahárāja, his right hand resting on that of His Highness. The Mahárāja tells the princess that he has voluntarily made that man (meaning the Council) her husband for five years: to which the princess replies—I have seen no man's face except thine; what does this new misfortune mean?

Circulation,  
112 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 8th April, is glad to say that the Viceroy has not deemed it expedient to deprive the Mahárāja of Kashmír of all power and to make him a mere puppet in the hands of the Resident. His decision in the Kashmír case reflects great credit on his shrewdness and statesmanship.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, complains of the alleged prevalence of tyranny and oppression in Kashmír;

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.



refers to the strategic importance which the State possesses on account of its being situated on the frontier; and urges that the State should be annexed, and that the Maharaja should be granted a suitable pension or a portion of the Central Provinces yielding revenues equal to those of his State in return.

Circulation  
240 copies.

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The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 7th April, referring to the announcement made by Lord Lansdowne in his speech in the Supreme Legislative Council, as to the decision of Government to lay the Budget every year before the Legislative Council for discussion, and to grant the right of interpellation to the Members under certain conditions, expresses great satisfaction at the concessions, and observes that they should be considered of no small value. By having a control over the Imperial Treasury the Legislative Council will be able to control every branch of administration and promote the welfare of the people. The grant of the right of interpellation to the Members of the Council will prevent hot-headed officials from abusing their powers. The *Hindustán* ascribes the concessions chiefly to the agitation of the National Congress, and hopes that before long Government will grant its other requests.

Circulation;  
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 9th April, expresses deep regret at Mr. John Bright's death, and praises him for his good qualities. He was a great friend to the poor and was held in high esteem by all classes of people. His name will not be forgotten as long as the English language exists. He supported Mr. Cobden and advocated the abolition of the import duty on grain. He resigned his seat in Mr. Gladstone's cabinet but did not become a party to the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Lalmohan Ghose received great assistance from him on the occasion of his visit to England. He and Mr. Fawcett were always ready to espouse the cause of this country in parliament. When the Allahabad National Congress sent a telegram to his son in December last, expressing regret at his sickness, he thanked the Congress and wished it success in its efforts. Natives



will always remember him with gratitude. (The *Bhārat Jīwan*, Benares, of the 8th April, expresses grief at Mr. Bright's death, and praises him for his sympathy with this country. The *Tohfa-i-Hind*, Bijnor, of the 8th April, gives a brief account of his life and expresses sorrow at his death.)

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
75 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st March, received on the 11th April, observes that it is difficult to understand why the young Nawāb of Rampur has at once been placed under a European tutor. Is it desired that His Highness should become an Anglicised gentleman? But in that case Rampur would cease to be called a Muhammadan State. The Muhammadan community is not proud of Mr. Mahmud's elevation to the bench of the Allahabad High Court, inasmuch as he has entirely abandoned native customs and manners. The Nawāb should be first given religious instruction, so that English education may not induce him to adopt the European mode of living. It is highly objectionable that His Highness should be taken to Naini Tal by his tutor. His departure from Rampur is sure to be very disagreeable to his grandmother. His Highness had better represent his grievances to the Viceroy when His Excellency passes through Moradabad on the 9th April. At all events, the Nawāb should be allowed to take his relatives, in whom he has full confidence, to Naini Tal with him. His removal from their protection is dangerous, because General Azimu-l-din Khan is desirous of getting his son-in-law placed on the throne. The Nawāb's tutor will surely receive his pay from the State treasury. In that case he should not be allowed to carry His Highness to Naini Tal, and other places he pleases, but he should be required to take up his abode at Rampur. If the Nawāb remained at Rampur His Highness would have an opportunity of attending the meetings of the Council of Regency and gaining an insight into the administration. It is a matter of deep regret that the prime minister should be able to ill-treat the Nawāb and the people as he pleases. But he should remember that he will have to pay dearly for his misbehaviour when His Highness comes of age.



Circulation,  
620 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, on the authority of the *Eastern Herald* of Mau, gives an account of the misunderstanding which has arisen between the Maharája of Barwani and the Political Agent; and publishes an Urdu translation of the correspondence which took place between the Political Agent and Babu Mahendra Nath Chatarji, Pleader, on the former's sending an order to the Maharája for the immediate expulsion of the Babu from the State. The *Nasim* concurs with the *Eastern Herald* in thinking that a Medical Board should be appointed to examine the Political Agent and to find out if he suffers from insanity.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th, 12th and 13th April, in commenting on the Financial Statement for 1889-90, draws the attention of its readers to the three parts of the statement, viz., the accounts for 1887-88, the revised estimates for 1888-89, and the budget for 1889-90. With reference to the revised estimates for 1888-89, the *Hindustán* refers to the increase made in the land revenue in some provinces and to the decrease made in others during that year. There are large forests in Upper Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam. As the forests are brought under the plough, the land revenue may reasonably be expected to increase for some years. But the increases in the Panjáb, Bombay and Madras are unjustifiable. The Panjáb is a very poor province, and a famine was apprehended there last year, owing to scanty rainfall, as will be perceived from the Provincial Administration Report for 1887-88. Hence the addition of one and a-half lakhs to the land revenue of the province is by no means proper. A sudden increase of 10 lakhs in Bombay and of 7 lakhs in Madras cannot but be considered as hard. The increase is attributed by Sir David Barbour to the circumstance that new land has been broken and brought under cultivation. But that circumstance cannot be viewed with satisfaction. The diminution of pasture will lead to the starvation of thousands of cattle in Bombay and Madras. It is well known



that in the North-Western Provinces and other places cattle have greatly declined, owing to want of sufficient fodder. Apart from all religious feeling, the preservation of cattle which are employed for agricultural purposes is very necessary. Among other causes of the increase of the expenditure during the year, was the payment of an additional five lakhs to the Amír of Kabul. India has to pay the Amír many lakhs every year as the price of his friendship. How long will the subsidy have to be paid? The *Hindustán* expresses satisfaction at the decrease of expenditure under the head of stationery, owing to the increased use of country stationery.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, is glad to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to appoint a Committee to find out what

Reorganization of the administration of Oudh.

Circulation,  
690 copies.

reforms are needed in the administration of Oudh. The Committee will be composed of some able and experienced officials, such as Messrs. Reid and Benett and Colonel Erskine. The inhabitants of Oudh should be as thankful to Sir Auckland Colvin for the appointment of such a committee as for the establishment of the Court of Wards and the wards' institution in the province. It would seem that the question as to the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the Allahabad High Court will chiefly engage the attention of the Committee. The Judicial Commissioner's Court is the High Court of Oudh, but as it is presided over by a single Judge, its decisions do not carry more weight than those of a District and Sessions Judge, and it is not empowered to receive special appeals. The inhabitants of Oudh labour under a great disadvantage in that respect compared with their brethren of the North-Western Provinces. The writer does not think that the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the Allahabad High Court is the only remedy for the evil. The population of Lucknow exceeds that of every city in British India except the three presidency towns. Lucknow deserves to be made the capital of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. If a separate High Court cannot be established at Lucknow, at least it should be



provided with a Chief Court composed of three Judges. The additional cost which the establishment of a Chief Court would involve might be easily met from the surplus court-fee revenue of the province, amounting to two lakhs of rupees a year. Moreover, it should be remembered that the abolition of the offices of the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner effected a large saving, which has not been devoted to any other purpose in the province. If the present state of the Government Treasury does not admit of any additional expenditure being incurred on account of the establishment of a Chief Court in Oudh, provision can be made for the cost of the court by reducing the number of Commissionerships in the province. Two Commissionerships may be abolished, and the saving effected in that way may be devoted to the establishment of the Chief Court and to more District and Sessions Judges. It should be borne in mind that the institution of special appeals in the Chief Court would lead to an increase in the income derived from court-fee. If only one Commissionership be abolished, the Commissioners need not be relieved of judicial criminal work. Again, the writer does not see the necessity for the maintenance of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Experience has shown that that department does no very useful work. Hence that department had better be abolished and the supervision of the work of tahsildárs and kanúngos entrusted to Deputy Commissioners, who should have no objection to undertake it, as they have been relieved of judicial civil work. It is more important that satisfactory arrangements should be made for the dispensation of justice to the people than that a department like the Department of Land Records and Agriculture should be retained.

Circulation,  
690 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th April, complains that there were 772 candidates for the examination of revenue agents held last year, but that only 34 have been successful. Hence it may be inferred that the examination is conducted with rigour. The same questions are set to the candidates for that examination and the High Court Pleaders examination, and the same standard



of marks has been fixed for the two classes of candidates. This is obviously unfair and unjust. There is reason to think that the answers given by the candidates are not examined with due care. The examiners are generally Europeans who are probably unable to read and understand Urdu well. It is believed that the Examination Committee passes each year as many candidates as it pleases, irrespective of the number who obtain the pass-marks. The writer would not be surprised if selections are made by the Committee by drawing lots. A very conclusive proof of the rigorous and unsatisfactory way in which the examination is conducted is to be found in the circumstance that about two-thirds of the candidates who competed at the late examination already practice as Mukhtars and previously passed an examination in those very books in which they are declared to have failed at the late examination. The writer then gives a statement showing the number of candidates who competed at the various law examinations held at Allahabad during the last three years, and the number of successful candidates. It appears from the statement that in 1886 there were about 1,200 candidates for the examination of revenue agents, of whom only 10 were successful, and that the total number of candidates in 1887 was 570 of whom 41 were successful. The writer adds that the candidates of Allahabad have submitted petitions to the High Court, the Board of Revenue and the Local Government praying for justice, and that the Local Government has sent for the records. The writer urges that the answers of the candidates should be re-examined, and hopes that in that case many more candidates are sure to be successful.

The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 9th April, observes that the weaker party always goes to the wall. In the Cambay case the poor Diwan was exposed to public disgrace, while Mr. Wilson not only escaped scot-free but also received from Government Rs. 9,000, being the cost of his defence. The Crawford Commission has hardly submitted its report when another Commission has been appointed to inquire into the conduct of the native Magistrates who confessed be-

Circulation,  
63 copies.



fore the former their payment of bribes, although they had been promised a pardon. They may not be criminally prosecuted, but they are sure to be dismissed from their posts.

Circulation,  
150 copies.

The *Mufid-i-Am* (Agra) of the 10th April, observes that the British Government is very anxious to increase its revenues. But it does not take an equally great interest in promoting the welfare of the people, and this is the reason why it has not yet become so popular as it should be. The British nation not only rules over this country but also carries on various trades. The European competition has ruined the Indian industries and reduced the native artisans and traders to poverty. Even earthen toys are imported from Europe. Natives have now no means of earning a livelihood; all they can do after completing their education in schools and colleges is to walk on the watered roads, subsist on air, and cover their bodies with the leaves of trees. It is simply impossible that Government should make provision for all of them in the public service. The writer does not mean that the spread of education should be checked, but that Government should also teach industrial arts to natives. Besides the decline of their industries, the people also suffer from other causes. For the last thirty years there has been a great scarcity of grain throughout the country. Since the introduction of municipal administration no article has been exempt from the payment of octroi. The Municipal Boards levy a duty even on earth. The income-tax presses very severely on the people. Many persons have been obliged to give up their trades on account of the levy of the tax. The minimum limit of taxable income should be raised to Rs. 1,000 a-year, if the tax be not abolished.

#### EDUCATION.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīvan* (Benares), of the 8th April, refers to the retirement of Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, C. I. E., from the public service, and recommends the appointment of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dwivedi to this post.



## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
491 copies.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 8th April, complains that the new Hindi newspaper called the *Rájasthan Samáchar*, which has lately been started at Ajmir by the Arya Samaj, has made unjust attacks on the Hami-i-Islam Association and Maulvi Baqa Husain of Ajmir. The *Samáchar* takes exception to a sentence in a notice issued by the association and accuses the association of preaching a religious war to Musalmáns. But the word *Jihad*, in the sentence in which the association asks Musalmáns to make a *jihad* with their lives and property on behalf of God and the Prophet, does not mean religious war but merely an effort or exertion. Moreover, a religious war is lawful only when Musalmáns are not allowed to perform their religious duties and only at the command of the Khalifa. But there is no Khalifa at present. Even the Sultan of Turkey cannot lay claim to that office, inasmuch as only a man of the Kurresh tribe can be a Khalifa. The British Government does not interfere with the religion of Musalmáns. Again, when Englishmen occupied this country, the Musalmáns entered into a contract with them; and it is unlawful for Musalmáns to declare war against a nation with which they have entered into a contract. Similarly, the Musalmáns will never be justified in oppressing the Hindus who have placed themselves under their protection. The *Rájasthan Samáchar* accuses Maulvi Baqa Husain of annoying the Hindus by asking Musalmáns in his religious preachings at the Madar gate to continue to use beef. This accusation too is unfounded. He usually confines himself to explaining the tenets of the Muhammadan religion. When a Hindu interrupts him in his preaching and attacks his religion, he is of course obliged to give tit for tat. In conclusion, the *Rájputana Gazette* advises the *Rájasthan Samáchar* not to excite religious quarrels.

Circulation,  
491 copies.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 8th April, states that Colonel Trevor, the Commissioner of Ajmir, lately sent for the leaders of the different castes of Hindus, and

Efforts made by the Commissioner of Ajmir to curtail marriage expenses among Hindus.



urged upon them the importance of reducing the heavy expenses incurred by them and their castefellows on occasions of marriages, deaths, &c., in their families. Some persons at once acceded to his wishes and promised to curtail the expenses, but others told him that they would give him a reply after consulting their brethren. On the one hand, Government is fleecing the people by levying heavy taxes and subscriptions from them; while on the other, they spend a great deal of money in marriages and other such ceremonies. Government is well-advised in endeavouring to check their extravagance. If they were reduced to poverty, it would be unable to realize any taxes and subscriptions from them. But the *Rájputana Gazette* is afraid that natives will not reduce their heavy marriage expenses until they are forced to do so by law. Government officials should remember that although educated natives talk much about social reforms, they have not the courage to introduce them even into their own families.

The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th April, refers to the case of a police constable and a chaukidár, who have been charged with having stolen books from the Mission School at Moradabad; and observes that last year, too, one or two constables at that place were convicted of theft and punished. The occurrence of such cases reflects great discredit on the police force.

Circulation,  
491 copies.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 8th April, with reference to the water-supply at Ajmir, complains that the water-pipes have not been properly distributed. In some parts of the city, such as the new Bazár, Chaudhar muhala, Ghasiti, &c., there are more pipes than are needed; while in Purani Mandi and Kayasth muhala there are no pipes at all. There is no pipe near the district courts, where one is sadly wanted. Persons who take water from the pipes or bathe there waste a great deal of water. Again, boys and ignorant peasants often injure the pipes. The *Gazette* hopes that the Municipal Board will make a proper distribution of the pipes, and order the police to prevent the people from wasting water or injuring the pipes.



The *Sitāra-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 4th April, referring to the horse-carts which ply between Moradabad and Amroha, complains that the passengers who take their seats in the upper story of the carts are exposed to much inconvenience. The reed covering over the carts is not high enough, and therefore the passengers often strike their heads against it. The railings put over the roofs of the carts are rather wide apart, and small bundles of food and other things belonging to the passengers often drop through them. Indeed, even children lying on the roof are liable to fall to the ground. The carts are not provided with stairs, and consequently women and children find it difficult to get up and alight from the roofs. Moreover, the drivers make unnecessary delay at the places where the horses are changed.



# LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.                           | LOCALITY.         | LANGUAGE.               | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.              | DATE OF PAPER.    | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION.                                           |
|-----|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | <i>Asir-i-Akbar</i>             | ... Moradabad ... | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Dilwar Ali                      | ... 9th           | 1889.            | ...                                                    |
| 2   | <i>Asir-i-Akbar</i>             | ... Jaunpur ...   | "                       | Bi-monthly                     | Muhammaḍ Badiru                 | Mar. 21st & 31st, | Apl. 13th        | 120 copies.                                            |
| 3   | <i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>             | ... Meerut ...    | "                       | Weekly                         | -I-Haq.<br>Muqarrab Husain Apl. | 9th               | " 12th           | ...                                                    |
| 4   | <i>Akbar-i-Chunar</i>           | ... Chunar ...    | "                       | "                              | Khan.                           | "                 | "                | 63                                                     |
| 5   | <i>Asir-i-Tasfir</i>            | ... Cawnpore ...  | "                       | "                              | Bajab Ali Khan                  | "                 | " 11th           | 160                                                    |
| 6   | <i>Aligarh Insette Gazette.</i> | ... Aligarh ...   | Urdu-English, Bi-weekly | "                              | Rahmatu-l-lah                   | " 6th & 9th,      | " 14th           | 200                                                    |
|     |                                 |                   |                         |                                | Gulab Rai                       | "                 | " 8th & 11th,    | 484 copies (including 232 copies taken by Government). |
| 7   | <i>Almorah Akbar</i>            | ... Almora ...    | Hindi                   | Weekly                         | Sada Nand                       | 8th               | 10th             | 85 copies.                                             |
| 8   | <i>Asir-i-Akbar</i>             | ... Meerut ...    | Urdu                    | "                              | Amir Ali                        | "                 | " 11th           | 300                                                    |
| 9   | <i>Ajman-i-Hind</i>             | ... Lucknow ...   | "                       | "                              | Kishan Lal                      | " 6th             | " 8th            | 123                                                    |
| 10  | <i>Asir</i>                     | ... " ...         | "                       | "                              | Ahmad Ali                       | " 12th            | " 13th           | 250                                                    |
| 11  | <i>Bharat Jivan</i>             | ... Benares ...   | Hindi                   | "                              | Ram Krishn Varna,               | 8th               | " 11th           | 1,500                                                  |
| 12  | <i>Balbel-i-Hind</i>            | ... Moradabad ... | Urdu                    | "                              | Kishun Sarup                    | "                 | "                | 225                                                    |
| 13  | <i>Dabidab-i-Qasari</i>         | ... Bareilly ...  | "                       | "                              | Thakur Prasad                   | " 6th             | " 8th            | 200                                                    |
| 14  | <i>Dabidab-i-Sikandari</i>      | ... Rampur ...    | "                       | "                              | Muhammaḍ Husain,                | " 8th             | " 10th           | 47                                                     |
| 15  | <i>Godharm Prakash</i>          | ... Cawnpore ...  | Hindi                   | Monthly                        | Seth Mohan Lal                  | For April         | "                | 700                                                    |
| 16  | <i>Gohar-i-Nigar</i>            | ... Agra ...      | Urdu                    | Bi-monthly                     | Sadidru-l-din                   | Mar. 5th & 20th   | " 9th,           | ...                                                    |
| 17  | <i>Hami-i-Islam</i>             | ... Lucknow ...   | "                       | Monthly                        | Abdul-Ghaffar                   | & Apl. 5th.       | " 10th           | 390                                                    |



|     |                  |     |               |               |     |              |     |                             |     |                                                     |                 |                          |                                                        |   |
|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 18  | Hindustán        | ... | Kálákankar... | Hindi         | ... | Daily        | ... | Gur Datt Sukla              | ... | Apl. 7th to 13th,                                   | ...             | 8th, 10th, 13th, & 14th, | 240                                                    | " |
| 19  | Jaipur Gazette   | ... | Jaipur        | Hindi-Urdu... | ... | Bi-weekly    | ... | Mahábír Prasád              | ... | "                                                   | 3rd 6th & 10th. | 8th, 10th, & 14th.       | 100                                                    | " |
| 20  | Jalwa-i-Bzadi    | ... | Meerut        | Urdu          | ... | Weekly       | ... | Muhammad Khalí...           | ... | "                                                   | 9th             | 12th                     | 125                                                    | " |
| 21  | Jám-i-Jamshed    | ... | Moradabad     | "             | ... | "            | ... | Jamshed Alí                 | ... | "                                                   | 7th             | "                        | 150                                                    | " |
| 21a | Jashan-i-Quisari | ... | Aligarh       | "             | ... | Bi-monthly,  | ... | Sukklán Lal                 | ... | Jan. 1st & 15th & Feb. 1st & 15th & Mar. 1st & 15th | "               | 10th                     | ...                                                    | " |
| 22  | Káshnámá         | ... | Lucknow       | "             | ... | "            | ... | Muhammad Yáqúb...           | ... | Apl. 8th                                            | "               | "                        | 250                                                    | " |
| 23  | Káshí Pátrika    | ... | Benares       | Hindi-Urdu..  | ... | "            | ... | Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A. | ... | " 12th                                              | "               | 14th                     | 530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government). | " |
| 24  | Káshí Akhbár     | ... | Lucknow       | Urdu          | ... | "            | ... | Rudra Prasád                | ... | " 8th                                               | ...             | 8th                      | 700 copies.                                            | " |
| 25  | Khattí Hákárí    | ... | Agra          | "             | ... | Monthly      | ... | Díná Náth                   | ... | For Apl.                                            | ...             | 10th                     | 270                                                    | " |
| 26  | Kharabá-i-Asáq   | ... | Pilibhít      | "             | ... | Weekly       | ... | Mazhar Ahsan Khán,          | ... | Apl. 7th                                            | ...             | 13th                     | 200                                                    | " |
| 27  | Márvár Gazette   | ... | Jodhpur       | Hindi-English | ... | "            | ... | ...                         | ... | " 8th                                               | ...             | 12th                     | 130                                                    | " |
| 28  | Másh-i-Qáisar    | ... | Lucknow       | Urdu          | ... | "            | ... | Ghulam Muhammad,            | ... | " 10th                                              | ...             | 13th                     | 150                                                    | " |
| 29  | Matla-i-Núr      | ... | Cawnpore      | "             | ... | "            | ... | Durga Prasád                | ... | " 6th                                               | ...             | 10th                     | 48                                                     | " |
| 29  | Matla-i-Narbudda | ... | Hoshangabad,  | "             | ... | "            | ... | Abdu-l-Karím                | ... | " 8th                                               | ...             | 13th                     | 230                                                    | " |
| 30  | Másh-i-Núroz     | ... | Bijnor        | "             | ... | "            | ... | Karím-u-l-lah               | ... | " 7th                                               | ...             | 10th                     | 300                                                    | " |
| 31  | Másh-i-Ám        | ... | Agra          | "             | ... | Tri-monthly, | ... | Ahmad Khán                  | ... | " 10th                                              | ...             | 14th                     | 150                                                    | " |
| 32  | Másh-i-Ázam      | ... | Moradabad     | "             | ... | Weekly       | ... | Amjad Alí                   | ... | " 8th                                               | ...             | 12th                     | 175                                                    | " |
| 33  | Najmu-l-Akbár    | ... | Etawah        | "             | ... | Bi-weekly    | ... | Báhu-l-lah Khán             | ... | "                                                   | ...             | "                        | 185                                                    | " |
| 34  | Najmu-l-Hind     | ... | Jaunpur       | "             | ... | Weekly       | ... | Muhammad Muhsin,            | ... | "                                                   | ...             | 10th                     | 75                                                     | " |
| 35  | Nasim-i-Agra     | ... | Agra          | "             | ... | "            | ... | Jamná Dás Biswás...         | ... | Apl. 7th                                            | ...             | 9th                      | 620                                                    | " |
| 36  | Nasim-i-Hind     | ... | Fatehpur      | "             | ... | "            | ... | Shiva Náráyan Lál...        | ... | " 8th                                               | ...             | 12th                     | 45                                                     | " |
| 37  | Nasim-i-Jaunpur  | ... | Jaunpur       | "             | ... | "            | ... | Muhammad Isháq              | ... | Mar. 26th & Apl. 3rd & 9th.                         | ...             | 8th & 14th,              | 50                                                     | " |
| 38  | Nasim-i-Malk     | ... | Moradabad     | "             | ... | "            | ... | Fahimu-l-din                | ... | Apl. 10th                                           | ...             | 12th                     | 100                                                    | " |



*List of newspapers examined—(continued).*

| No. | NAME.                 | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.                   | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.         | DATE OF PAPER.                           | DATE OF RECEIPT.       | CIRCULATION.                                                          |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40  | Nyaya Sudha           | Harda     | M a r a t h i -<br>English. | Weekly                               | Wandeve Bhatkar            | Apr. 10th                                | 1889.<br>Apr. 13th     | 418 copies.                                                           |
| 41  | Qudh Akbar            | Lucknow   | Urdu                        | Daily                                | Sheo Prasad                | " 8th to 13th.                           | " 9th, 11th &<br>13th. | 690 copies (in-<br>cluding 94<br>copies taken<br>by Govern-<br>ment). |
| 42  | Qudh Punch            | "         | "                           | Weekly                               | Sajjad Husain              | " 11th                                   | " 12th                 | 425 copies.                                                           |
| 43  | Pragya Samakhar       | Allahabad | Hindi                       | "                                    | Dewaki Nandan              | " 8th                                    | " 9th                  | 400 "                                                                 |
| 44  | Rakbar                | Moradabad | Urdu                        | "                                    | Partab Kishun              | Mar. 31st & Apr.<br>8th.                 | " 11th                 | 75 "                                                                  |
| 45  | Myndhan Gazette       | Ajmere    | Urdu-Hindi                  | "                                    | Murad Ali                  | Apr. 8th                                 | " "                    | 491 "                                                                 |
| 46  | Robilband Punch       | Moradabad | Urdu                        | "                                    | Jamshed Ali                | " 7th                                    | " 12th                 | 150 "                                                                 |
| 47  | Rodnak                | Lucknow   | "                           | Daily                                | Tegh Bahadur               | " 6th to 11th.                           | " 8th to 12th.         | 250 "                                                                 |
| 48  | Sajjan Kirti Sadakhar | Udaipur   | Hindi                       | Weekly                               | Banshi Dhar                | " 8th                                    | " 12th                 | 110 "                                                                 |
| 49  | Sitar-i-Hind          | Moradabad | Urdu                        | "                                    | Banwari Lal                | Mar. 4th & 12th &<br>Apr. 4th &<br>12th. | " 9th & 12th.          | " "                                                                   |
| 50  | Sarna-i-Roggar        | Agra      | "                           | "                                    | Itrat Husain               | Apr. 8th                                 | " 9th                  | 300 "                                                                 |
| 51  | Tohfa-i-Hind          | Bijnor    | "                           | "                                    | Jairaj Singh               | " "                                      | " 12th                 | 200 "                                                                 |
| 52  | Tik-i-Hind            | Meerut    | "                           | "                                    | Sajjad Husain              | " "                                      | " "                    | 325 "                                                                 |
| 53  | Upkarak               | Agra      | "                           | "                                    | Narayan Prasad             | " 6th                                    | " 8th                  | 250 "                                                                 |
| 54  | Vritt Dhara           | Dhar      | Marathi                     | "                                    | Wasudevo Trimbak<br>Kapse. | " 4th                                    | " "                    | 115 "                                                                 |
| 55  | Zarfa-i-Hind          | Meerut    | Urdu                        | "                                    | Sabit Ali                  | " 8th                                    | " 12th                 | 113 "                                                                 |

Lucknow, }  
The 20th April, 1889.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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